The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2267. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Arabia at Halifax with this Morning's Mail.

WAR APPARENTLY INEVITABLE.

Immense Bodies of Austrian Troops Moving for Italy.

THE FRENCH PREPARATIONS CONTINUED.

Resolution of the British Ministry to Dissolve Parliament.

LATER FROM AUSTRALIA.

Cotton on a Decline—Breadstuffs Dull—Consols 93.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, Capt. STONE, from Liverpool at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 9th inst., arrived at Halifax at 10 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, the 20th inst.

The *Arabia* reports on the 9th, at 4 P. M., passed the American ship *Monarch of the Seas*, 16th, off Cork, exchanged signals with ship Blue Jacket; at 4 A. M. passed steamship *Asia*, from New-York for Liverpool; at 7 P. M., lat. 50°, lon. 8°, passed steamship *Niagara*, hence for Liverpool; at 8 P. M., lat. 49° 50', exchanged signal lights with steamship *Jura*; 10th, lat. 49°, lon. 32°, spoke ship *W. B. Secor*, all standing to the northward.

The screw-steamship *Jura* was to leave Liverpool the same afternoon for Boston.

The screw-steamship *Prince Albert* was also advertised to leave Galway for St. Johns on the same day.

The screw-steamship *City of Manchester* left Cork on the 6th for New-York, with 380 passengers.

The screw-steamship *North Briton*, from Portland for Liverpool, arrived at Liverpool at 3 A. M. of the 8th instant, and the screw-steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York 30th ult., arrived at Liverpool at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 7th inst.; the latter on the 29th ult. fell in with, and, from two boats, the crew of the American ship *Ann Gus*, from London for New-York, which vessel was abandoned the preceding day in a sinking condition from leakage.

The screw-steamship *Saxonia* left Southampton on the 5th, and the United States mail steamship *Fulton* on the 6th, for New-York.

The following were the main points of their news:

The Royal mail steamship *Arabia*, from Halifax and Boston, arrived at Liverpool at 9 P. M. of the 3d.

The screw-steamship *Glasgow*, from New-York, reached Glasgow on the 2d.

The English Cabinet has decided to dissolve Parliament, and appeal to the country rather than resign. Lord DERBY announced the fact in the House of Lords on the 4th, and in his remarks severely attacked Lord JOHN RUSSELL's course, and characterized Lord PALMERSTON's recommendation that RUSSELL's amendment be accepted by Ministers, as a fitful insult. He rejoiced at the generous support his Government had received and expressed the confidence that there was no cohesion in the Opposition, and that it would be dissolved the next moment by the conflicting opinions of its various sections. The Cabinet had resolved to dissolve Parliament as soon as the public business permitted, both because they thought the country ought to be consulted at the present crisis, and because the interests of peace might suffer from a change of Administration.

Mr. DISRAELI made a corresponding announcement in the Commons.

Nothing had proceeded with its usual business, and no date had been fixed for the dissolution, although it was expected to take place before Easter.

The subject of the proposed subsidy to the Galway line was debated in the House, and its expediency called in question, as well as the injustice done to the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Company in making the contract. The Irish members defended the project. A copy of all the correspondence on the subject was ordered to be produced.

Continental affairs had undergone no change. It was reported that Austria will demand that Piedmont should disarm before the opening of the Congress. Military movements continued.

The Australian mail, with Melbourne dates of Feb. 12, was telegraphed. Imports were extremely dull, wool dearer, and the production of gold increasing.

The Bombay mail of March 4 was telegraphed. Tantia Topee had disappeared, and his followers were dispersed. The Bombay imports market was more active. Exchange, 2s. 1½d.@2s. 1¾d. The financial embarrassment of the Indian Government was most severe, and a panic pervaded the money market.

The sedition trials at Belfast resulted in the discovery and discharge of the Jury.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 6th, Lord PALMERSTON defended himself from the imputations cast on him by Ministers, and criticised Lord DERBY's course.

Sir J. PAKINGTON replied, and reiterated the assertion that Lord PALMERSTON had made the direct threat that if the Crown exercised its right to dissolve Parliament, the House might refuse the supplies.

Other speeches were also made on the subject.

On the 7th in the House of Lords the Indian Seven Millions Loan bill was passed to a second reading.

In the course of his remarks on it Lord DERBY said that next week a vote of thanks would be proposed to the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief and the other officials in India, and that a form of thanksgiving for the restoration of peace would be proposed.

In the House of Commons Mr. DISRAELI, in reply to Sir G. C. LEWIS, after deprecating being called upon to make partial financial statements, said that it was his intention to pay off two millions pounds of the Exchequer bills falling due in May, and that he did not apprehend there would be any necessity of his rowing for that purpose.

On the 8th, in the House of Lords, Lord MALMESBURY said that he hoped to be able to make a statement to the House before the prorogation which would show that the Government had done all it could to preserve the peace of Europe.

In the House of Commons Lord PALMERSTON had given notice of a question respecting "our foreign relations and the affairs of Europe," but, at the urgent request of Mr. DISRAELI, he postponed it.

Mr. DISRAELI announced that in a day or two he should make a statement on the subject.

Mr. BRAMSTON asked the Secretary of the Treasury whether Sir SAMUEL CUNARD having offered through a deputation which waited on the Admiralty and Treasury Departments, to convey the mails weekly between an Irish port and America, for the sum of £360 the voyage, out and home, it was the intention of the Government to persevere in completing the contract for £2,000 for service fortnightly between Galway and America? He demanded on the part of the public that this offer should be duly considered.

Sir R. MESSERVIER said that the offer of Mr. CUNARD was to call at Cork on the way from Liverpool to America and on the return, for £500.

The Galway offer involved a third American service in addition to two now undertaken weekly, but as the Galway service was only fortnightly, there would be three services in one week and only two in another; this was felt to be inconvenient, and it was therefore proposed to ask the American Government to undertake a postal service in alternate weeks, not comprised in the Galway service, and if America declined, it was proposed to make a similar offer to CUNARD. It was therefore the intention of the Government to complete a contract with the Galway line. The subject was further discussed by many members pro and contra. The merits of Cork and Galway ports canvassed, and the Attorney General was almost general that the Government should not make a contract without the consent of the House. Mr. DISRAELI said it would be a new precedent to have contracts in the first instance submitted to the House. Contracts were constantly granted without previous tender. He recalled the facts of the Galway undertaking; the Company offered peculiar facilities for the transport of troops for the Government; he therefore thought it right to adopt, on its own responsibility, a policy it felt to be advantageous, and in accordance with duty. The amount would, as a matter of course, appear in the estimates before any money can be paid.

No date has been fixed for the dissolution of Parliament. The elections were feeling the country with addresses to their constituents. Lord PALMERSTON, in his address, asserts that the simple question of issue is the merits of the Government Reform bill. He approves the action of Ministers in dissolving Parliament at this critical juncture in European affairs.

Resolutions to Lord STANLEY and Mr. THOMAS BARING, in course forward for the City of London in the Conservative interest, were being extensively signed. A private meeting of Lord DERBY's supporters had been held at the Premier's house. He addressed them at considerable length.

The Ballot Society were agitating their principles, and had issued an address to the electors.

The *Times* comments upon the remarkable omission in the addresses of Lord PALMERSTON, Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Mr. DISRAELI of the subject upon which the whole contest began, that of the future Reform bill, and says the great popular cry has become a secret, and not a power.

At Queen VICTORIA's Levee, Senator CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, was presented by Mr. DALLAS.

BELFAST, April 2—The trial of the members of the Phœnix Society, resulted like the first, in a disagreement and discharge of the Jury. The prisoners were held over till next Assizes on renewing their bail.

At the Annual Meeting of the Great Western of Canada Railroad Company, held in London, the Directors report, declaring a dividend of three per cent. per annum was adopted.

The fight between SAYERS and PAUNCEY for the championship of England came off on the 5th inst. Over 1,000 persons assembled to witness it. After a series of rounds occupying twelve and a half minutes, SAYERS was declared the victor, thus retaining the championship.

The Stock Market was quiet and steady on the 6th and 7th, but on the 8th was weaker and lower.

The *Daily News'* City Article, dated Friday evening says: "A general heaviness prevailed to-day especially this afternoon, a fresh fall on the Paris Bourse, and the unsatisfactory character of political advices from the Continent, and the anticipations of the Indian and Russian Loans, as well as the unfavorable Bank returns combined, created an unfavorable feeling."

The Funds presented a further decline of ¼@¾ per cent. The discount market was active at the minimum rate of 2½ per cent. The Austrian Exchanges have again risen, owing to the prevailing distrust.

The *Times* City Article of last evening says: "The Funds opened at comparatively steady prices, but closed heavily and lower under dull accounts from Paris."

The following list of new Baronets has been published: Mr. MILLER, JOHN NEELD, members of Parliament; JOHN H. GRIBBLE SMITH and PHILIP P. DURNFORD.

THE VERY LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, 1¼ P. M.

The steamer *Etna* has just arrived from New-York. Consols in London at 1 o'clock were at 93¾@94¼ for money and account.

Lord MALMESBURY's remarks are construed into an admission that there is no hope for peace.

FRANCE.

The movement of troops and war material in France continues on a large scale.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* says that about 30,000 men are on their way to reinforce the army of Lyons.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes that the question of peace or war is still left to conjecture. Piedmont manifests no intention of disarming, while Austria insists upon this step as a preliminary condition to the Congress.

The feeling that war is inevitable prevails at the French Foreign Office, and is shared by some of the highest functionaries.

Count CAVOUR is reported to have said that he could at any time apply the match to the materials of conflagration at his command, and force France to join him.

The *Daily News'* correspondent says orders have been sent to Toulon that sixty-eight vessels, which have been long preparing there, should be ready to put to sea upon a day's notice, if required. Eight vessels have also been ordered at once from Brest for Toulon.

All Marseilles vessels in the Adriatic are returning home, considering those waters unsafe, and that no freights from Trieste are now to be had.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, presided at the Conference on the Affairs of the Principalities, which opened on the 7th. The Ottoman Plenipotentiary set forth the reasons which induced the Sultan to submit the question of the election of CUZZA to the Conference. It was thought the protocol would be signed on Saturday. There seems to be no doubt that the double election of CUZZA will be sanctioned.

The Paris Bourse on the 6th was firm and higher. Three closing at 69 30, on the 7th declined one-quarter, and on the 8th further declined one-half, closing heavy at 67 50 for Money, and 67 50 for Account.

AUSTRIA.

An analysis is published of Count BUOL's reply to the Russian proposal for the Congress. He declares the whole difficulty is to be found in the policy of Piedmont, and regards the Congress as the means of putting an end to the danger with which she threatens Europe. He adds, should other questions be mooted, they ought to be stated beforehand, and that the clash of arms should not accompany negotiations. Piedmont will disarm; Austria will do so likewise. Until the preliminaries are settled, Austria may relax, but will not suspend operations—her troops will continue to march towards Italy.

Advices from Milan state that the following order of the day has been posted in the barracks in that town:

"Austrian Soldiers, the Emperor calls you round his banners to beat down for the third time the pride of Piedmont—to expel from their den those fanatics who destroy the tranquillity of Europe. Advance against the enemies who have always fled before you. Remember the victories of 1848 and 1849—remember Novara, where your foes were dispersed and annihilated. Let our watchword be 'Evviva si Imperatore,' our rights forever."

LATEST.

VIENNA, Tuesday Evening.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs as follows:

"The long-expected crisis is at hand. A corps of 50,000 men goes from this city to Italy to-morrow, and on the following day another corps of 60,000 men is to be assembled here. A reserve corps of 70,000 men will be placed in Bohemia and Moravia. The reserve of the army in Italy, and of the corps about to leave this city, has been called in.

SARDINIA.

The London *Morning Post* publishes a long and important memorandum presented by the Sardinian Government to that of Great Britain on the condition of Italy. It is dated Turin, March 1, and is in answer to questions of the English Government. It points out the chance by which the danger of war or a revolution would be warded off, and the Italian question at least temporarily solved. It is now asserted that Count CAVOUR is anything but satisfied with the result of his trip to Paris, and has lost confidence in the fulfillment of his hopes.

TURIN.

FRIDAY.—Sir JAMES HUDSON, the British Ambassador left here to-day for London.

ITALY.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Rome says that the general opinion there is that the Congress will simply delay war, but cannot prevent it, because it will not effectually settle the Italian question.

It is confidently stated that neither the Papal Government nor the King of Naples will send representatives to the Congress.

The *Independance Belge* says that the King of Naples is rapidly sinking. Other accounts represent him as better, but not out of danger. The latest telegram says five of his physicians have declared him incurable.

The Papal Government is preparing an official note relative to the proposed Congress, to be addressed to the Great Powers.

PORTUGAL.

The Government has authorized the free admission of Indian Corn.

RUSSIA.

A St. Petersburgh telegram of the 6th says an Imperial ukase for a loan of £12,000,000, at three per cent., was published that day. It states that the loan has been concluded through THOMASSOV, BOSAN & Co., of St. Petersburgh, and M. MALLET, banker, of the first installment, payable on May 8.

INDIA.

The Bombay *Mail*, of March 12, reached England on the 12th. The news is anticipated by telegraph. TANTIA TOPEE and other leading rebels were hiding under false names.

Freights to England had slightly advanced.

The soundings taken by the steamer Cyclops, in the Red Sea, for the Indian Telegraph, had been perfectly successful.

By way of Russia it is reported that a famine was prevailing in the southern part of China.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian papers and correspondence from Melbourne to Feb. 14 are received, but add little of importance to previous telegrams.

New gold fields of fair promise had been discovered near Melbourne.

There was much activity in the shipment of gold. Over a million of sterling was en route to England.

The steamer Royal Charter reached Liverpool 45 days from Melbourne. She had £100,000 in gold.

The dates from South Australia are from Adelaide to the 16th of February. Depression in trade still continued, but the credit of the Colony remained good.

AFRICA.

Dates from Africa, Cape Coast, to Feb. 11; Sierra Leone to Feb. 26, and other parts of the West Coast to the 16th. Trade in the Palm Oil rivers was very dull.

BY THE SAXONIA.

The screw-steamship *Saxonia*, Captain RITZAU of the Hamburg line, from Southampton on the 6th inst., at noon, arrived at this port last evening. Her advices are three days later than those by the Europa, though they are of course superseded by the latest record of intelligence forwarded from the *Arabia* at Halifax.

We append facts and details of interest.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Post*, of the 5th, says: "It is now decided that the Ministry will retain office. Lord DERBY intends to appeal to the country as soon as the state of public business will allow him. A dissolution of Parliament may therefore be expected."

The following is from the Money City Article, April 4: "The British Funds remained steady throughout Saturday until the afternoon, when there was a depression of ⅛. Consols left off at 93⅝@⅞ for money, and 93⅝@¾ for May 5. The transactions of the day were unimportant, and the dullness at the close was principally attributable to the accounts from France of the urgent continuance of offensive preparations. In the Stock Exchange, to-day, the supply of money was abundant, but in the discount market, in preparation for the 6th, there was an active demand at the Bank minimum. Business in the foreign Stock Market has been limited, and no change has taken place. French Rentes are quoted a little lower, and last operations were at 68f. 35c. The disorganization in the Indian finances causes considerable sums to be taken from the Bank of Eng and for the purchase of silver; about £112,000 in bar gold, was withdrawn on Saturday, for the Continent, in addition to the £30,000 by the *Water Nymph*."

FRANCE.

The Government have inquired how many men could be transported per day by rail from Paris to Lyons, the answer was 20,000. The opinion of some of the superior officers is that war may be considered as certain.

It is stated that the officers of the army of Lyons have received what is termed in France the *gratification* (field allowance) accorded to troops about to enter on a campaign.

It is said that a camp of observation is to be formed at Belley, in the department of the Ain, and at a short distance from Culs and the frontiers of Savoy. This camp will receive two regiments of infantry of the line, three regiments of Algerian riflemen, and the two foreign regiments. The Minister of Marine has received orders to send ships to Algeria to bring these troops to France. The command will be given to General de MARTIMPREY.

Rear-Admiral DUPOT had an audience yesterday of the Emperor, which lasted a long time. Admiral DUPOT is the inventor of the new gun-boat, of which the Emperor has adopted the model.

Two officers belonging to the Commissariat of the Sardinian Army have arrived in Paris to receive the military clothing contracted for in France.

The *Times* correspondent writes on the 2d: "The officers of a division of the Army of Paris were, I am assured, summoned yesterday to the quarters of their respective Colonels, and informed that they were to hold themselves in readiness to march, as the division was to form part of the army about to enter on a campaign. I think it right to observe that one regiment in particular is mentioned, to the officers of which this order was communicated, and I am assured that the same occurred with the other corps. I also learn that the Government have inquired as to how many men could be transported per day by rail to Lyons, and that the answer was 25,000. The opinion of some of the superior officers is that war may be considered as certain. People here are already beginning to speak of a new Treaty of Tilsit, and of the Congress being only for the purpose of gaining time; and some of great experience in Imperial politics, and who have held high positions under Government, believe the danger of war is not yet over. Bedding and other military necessaries of a similar kind are preparing with incessant activity and forwarded to Lyons."

SARDINIA.

Count CAVOUR arrived at Turin, April 2, and, as a testimony of the public confidence, an imposing demonstration was prepared for his reception. A great number of people thronged the road, shouting: "*Viva il Re!*" "*Viva Cavour!*" "*Viva Vittorio!*" "*Viva Francia!*"

Letters from Rome, Florence, and other towns of Italy announce that numerous subscriptions have been opened for the purpose of affording pecuniary assistance to the Sardinian Government, and also that volunteers have been dispatched to Piedmont.

A Protest of the Sardinian Government.

The following is the text of a protest sent by Count DE CAVOUR to Count BRASSIER DE ST. SIMON, Prussian Minister at Turin, against the violation of the Sardinian territory committed by an Austrian patrol:

TURIN, March 29.

EXCELLENCY—I have just been informed by the competent local authorities that last night eleven armed Austrian infantry soldiers, commanded by a sergeant, violated the Sardinian territory at the passage of Limido, near the place called Stanzaverde, by penetrating to Sabbione, into the Territory of Carbonara. These men did not return into Lombardy until 5½ o'clock in the morning, by the bridge of Gravellona. They declared that they had lost their way, and they requested to be directed to the Pavia road. Taking into account the explanations given by these soldiers, and without giving to this fact an importance which it perhaps does not merit, I have thought it my duty to point it out to the attention of the Cabinet of Vienna. This violation of territory might have been attended with very serious consequences, if the King's Government had followed the example of that of Austria, and placed advanced posts on the extreme limits of the frontier. In such a case, if the Austrian patrol had been met by our soldiers, a collision would have been inevitable. I consequently leave to the impartial judgment of any unprejudiced person to judge of the disastrous effects which the measures adopted by the Cabinet of Vienna might produce, if the King's Government did not endeavor to guard against them by a conduct full of reserve and moderation. I request your Excellency to make what precedes known to the Cabinet of Vienna.

Accept, &c., C. CAVOUR.

Sardinia and the Congress.

Under date of the 22d of March, the same day upon which the Paris *Moniteur* announced the proposal of a Congress by Russia, Count CAVOUR addressed a circular dispatch to the Piedmontese diplomatic agents at foreign Courts. It is a protest against the exclusion of Piedmont from the Congress.

The following is an analysis of the dispatch, which we take from the *Courrier du Dimanche*:

"Count CAVOUR commences by saying that he has just received by telegraph the announcement in the Paris *Moniteur* that Russia proposes a Congress to settle the difference relative to Italy, and that France accepts the proposal.

Count CAVOUR then expresses the painful surprise experienced by Piedmont that she should be excluded from the Congress. He protests against that exclusion, which he describes as unjust, suggesting that having no interest in the Crimean war, Piedmont, nevertheless, took a very active part in the military operations of the allied Powers, but that spared no sacrifices either in men or money, and relies that that expedition cost Piedmont from 3,000 to 4,000 men, and 50,000,000 francs.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs is firmly convinced that Piedmont having, moreover, after the eastern war, been called upon to take part in the labors of the Congress opened at Paris to conclude the treaty of peace, and more recently to join the Conferences which regulated the situation of the Danubian Principalities—arrangements in which it had no interest—is fully entitled to have a voice in the deliberations of the five great European Powers when its own existence is at stake.

Count CAVOUR cannot understand the argument that if Piedmont is admitted to the Congress all other Italian States should be admitted likewise. In addition to the above-cited considerations which entitle it to a distinct privilege from its neighbors, Piedmont appeals to the peculiar circumstances which have preceded the proposal of a Congress. Russia did not spontaneously propose to the five great European Powers a consideration of the general state of affairs of the Italian Peninsula with a view to improve the condition of the inhabitants. The point of the question is to be found in the complaints of Piedmont respecting the position Austria has assumed towards it and the counter-complaints Austria has brought forward in reply. The Congress, therefore, has to decide between Austria and Piedmont; and is Austria to be allowed a voice in the Congress, while Piedmont is to be excluded?

Count CAVOUR then draws a distinction between the position Piedmont would hold at the Congress, compared with the other Italian States. The Government of King VICTOR EMMANUEL has always shown great solicitude for the sufferings of Italians not subjects of Piedmont; the other Governments, on the contrary, all allies of Austria, act in concert with her, pay no heed to those sufferings, and have constantly opposed all reforms; their representatives would consequently attend the Congress simply to support Austria and thwart the views of Europe. It would be far different if the people subjected to the domination of that Government were allowed to send delegates to the Congress to explain the grievances which weigh upon them, and under which they suffer.

Count CAVOUR concludes by recapitulating the dangers that will arise from the maintenance of the status quo in Italy, declaring that if the great European Powers let slip the opportunity for improving the condition of Italy and rectifying it the responsibility of whatever events will fall upon them entirely, Piedmont declaring she neglected no part in it.

PORTUGAL.

According to advices from Lisbon, the Portuguese Cortes have been prorogued.

Latest by the Saxonia.

We have London evening papers of the 4th.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says a letter from Lyons states that an army of sixty thousand men would soon be concentred in that vicinity. A second letter corroborates the intelligence, and says that an army of sixty thousand men has been ordered to the frontiers of Piedmont, and that this measure was only decided on late Friday evening.

A Paris telegram of Monday morning says that the French Government has taken fresh steps to procure the admission of Piedmont, of which there appears, however, to be no hope. The Piedmontese Government is now preparing another expostulatory manifesto against its definitive exclusion from the Congress.

News from Hanover states that the French Ambassador was recently obliged to quit the Theatre Royal, in consequence of an anti-French demonstration of the audience. The royal family was present at the time.

MUSARD, the founder of concerts, died recently at Asnieli, aged 77.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

COTTON—The sales of Cotton for the week were 39,000 bales, of which 2,000 were to speculators, and 4,000 for export. There was a decline on the week of 1-16d., chiefly on the lower qualities. Good useful qualities show scarcely any change. The sales of Friday were 7,000 bales, of which 1,000 were to exporters. The market closed quiet but firm, at the following authorized quotations: Fair Orleans, 8¼d.; Middling do., 7¾d.; Fair Mobile, 7¾d.; Middling do., 7¼d.; Fair Uplands, 7¾d.; Middling do. 7 1-16d.

The stock in port was 370,000 bales, of which 310,000 were American.

Some authorities quote a partial decline of 1-16d.@⅛d., the political disquiet of the Continent having counteracted the favorable advices from America.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.—The advices from Manchester continued favorable, the market closing firm.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote Flour dull, with small sales, at 10s.@12s. 3d. Wheat also dull, but nominally unchanged; Western Red, 8s. 9d.@9s. 3d.; Western White, 9s. 9d.@10s.; Southern White, 10s.@10s. 9d. Corn dull, but steady; Yellow, 5s. 9d.@5s. 11d.; White, 7s. 2d.@7s. 4d.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. BUDGARD, ATZEN & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and JAMES MCILHENNY, quote Beef firm; sales of the week, 1,200 tcs. at 79s.@85s., and 100s.@117s. 6d. for India Mess. Pork firm and in better demand, at 72s.@74s. Bacon quiet; Cumberland cut, 46s. 6d. Lard quiet, at 59s.; Irish had advanced 1s.@2s. Tallow unchanged.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' and other Circulars quote Pot Ashes steady at 29s. 6d.@30s.; Pearls dull at 30s. for old, and 31s. 6d.@32s. for new. Sugar firm and advanced slightly. Coffee quiet but firm. Rice steady. Bark quiet; Philadelphia, 9s.@10s.; Baltimore, 7s.@8s. Clover Seed unsettled, and selling at 55s.@59s. Timothy Seed quiet at 33s.@35s. Oils—Seal Oil unchanged. Cod unchanged. Sales at £64; Sperm, £85@£96; Linseed quiet at 32s. Resin steady for common, but active for medium; common, 4s. 6d.; medium, 5s. 6d.@11s.; fine, 12s. 9d. Spirits Turpentine steady at 41s. TEA firmer.

LATEST LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Afternoon, 1 P. M.

Cotton quiet and tending downward, buyers demanding a still further reduction. Sales to-day (estimated) 8,000 bales, of which about 1,000 have been taken on speculation and for export. Breadstuffs dull.

LONDON MARKETS.

MONEY, BARING BROS. quote BREADSTUFFS dull; White Wheat, 40s.@45s.; Red do., 38s.@42s. Iron dull; Welsh Rails declined slightly and selling at £6 5s.; do. Bars, £6 2s. 6d. SUGAR firm at a slight advance. TEA firm at 1s. 1¼d. COFFEE buoyant. RICE quiet. LINSEED CAKES in good demand at £10 5s. for New-York, and £9 15s. for Boston. FISH OILS steady. Sperm nominally £100. LINSEED OIL, 29s. TALLOW steady at 52s. 9d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 43s. Crude do. nominally 10s. 6d.@11s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—London, Friday Evening.—Consols closed at 93½@93¾ for money and account. Bar Si ver 5s. 2¼d. Dollars nominally 5s. 3d. Eagles 76s. 4d. Money in good demand at 2½@3 ₱ cent. The Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £630,000 since last week's return.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Noon.—Consols are at 94¼@93 for money and account.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Messrs. BARING & BROS. quote a limited business at previous rates. United States 5s, 1874, 104½; Virginia 6s, 1862, 90¾; Massachusetts 5s, 93; Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st mortgage, 92¾; New-York Central Shares, 96; Illinois Central 7s, 1860, (Freeland,) 67½; Illinois Central Shares, 40¼ discount.

Messrs. BELL & Co. also report a limited business at unchanged prices.

The *Times* of Friday says, Illinois Central Shares have advanced a trifle, and quotes sales at 38¾@39 discount; do. 7s, 78½; do. do. Freelands, 1860, 67; New-York Central Sinking Fund, 95¾.

HAVRE MARKETS.

HAVRE, Wednesday, April 6.—Cotton closed quiet at an advance of 1 franc on the week; sales of the week 7,500 bales. Orleans "très ordinaire" 107f.; do. "bas" 106f. Stock in port 137,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS tending downward. PROVISIONS firm. ASHES firm and holders demanding an advance. COFFEE buoyant and advancing. OILS inactive. RICE quiet but firm. SUGAR quiet. LARD quiet but steady.

STATE OF AFFAIRS AT QUARANTINE.

The Staten Islanders Express Satisfaction and Proclaim Peace—Ex-Governor Seymour Visits Washington to Secure Warehouses at Sandy Hook and Hulks in the Lower Bay for the use of the Sick.

If the declarations of some of the prominent inhabitants of Staten Island are to be regarded as authority, there is an end, for the present, to all apprehension of further trouble at Quarantine growing out of the removal question. Upon the adjournment of the Legislature, Mr. CHESEBRO hastened home with all convenient dispatch to assure his constituents that they had gained their point, and to advise them to acquiesce fully in the measures secured from the Legislature. The $50,000 appropriation, added to the unexpended portion of the old appropriation in the hands of the Comptroller, he informed them, gave the new Commissioners $135,000 to work with, which was sufficient for present purposes. The Commissioners would station hulks in the Lower Bay to receive yellow fever patients, which disposed of the great danger, and there would be no occasion for any further complaint. Mr. Commissioner GANSE also visited the Quarantine grounds yesterday, and assured the people that prompt measures would be taken to carry out the objects of their appointment; and he added his own personal guarantee that no disturbance of any kind would arise, and that, if necessary, he would be answerable for the safety of the Quarantine establishment. Mr. CHESEBRO, after calling upon the Police Commissioners, and assuring them there was no occasion for the presence of a force upon the Island, also visited Quarantine, and told the Policeman that they would probably be immediately withdrawn. The omission, by the Legislature, to pass the tax bill for the payment of the property destroyed on the 1st and 2d of September, has had a soothing effect.

There were on the grounds twenty-eight policemen all told, each of whom was armed with the Volcanic repeating rifle, carrying, each, thirty balls, making an aggregate of nearly one thousand charges. Tuesday night the entire force was on duty, and every avenue of approach to the grounds was closely watched. After breakfast yesterday morning, the officer in command took the men out to practice with their new rifles. Some two hours was spent in this exercise, firing at a target placed at seventy-five and one hundred paces, and the men expressed great surprise at the accuracy of range and power of the weapon, as well as with the rapidity of its discharges. On being informed of the peaceful turn of affairs, they seemed equally pleased to know that they were to be relieved from their unpleasant duty. Ex-Governor SEYMOUR went to Washington yesterday. The object of his visit is understood to be to influence the Government to erect warehouses upon Sandy Hook, as an auxiliary measure in carrying out the present plans of the Commissioners for protecting the health of the port, and also to secure from the Secretary of the Navy, two hulks to be used as hospitals.

Dr. GUNN, the newly-appointed Health Officer, has already entered upon his duties, and has appointed as his assistant Dr. WALSH, who has been over six years connected with the establishment as Assistant-Physician of the Marine Hospital. Dr. WALSH commenced his duties four days since. Dr. JENNES, the newly-appointed Physician, is daily expected at his post. Dr. RUSSELL, it is supposed, will be placed in charge of the yellow-fever establishment in the Lower Bay, a post of much responsibility and exposure. He reports that the Hospital was never since its existence in so healthy a state at this season of the year as it is at present. There are only 26 patients, all told, very few of whom are dangerously sick. The cases are mostly of ordinary fever, with a few cases of the typhus.

THE RICKLES TRAGEDY.

Trial of Daniel E. Sickles for the Murder of Philip Barton Key.

FIFTEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Conclusion of the Cross-Examination of George B. Wooldridge.

THE EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENCE ALL IN.

Testimony of Albert J. Magafey, Thomas J. Brown, Felix McCloskey, Charles C. Bates and John McDonald.

REBUTTING TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 20.

The Court opened at 10½ A. M., with the usual crowd in attendance.

After Mr. Sickles came in he had a hurried conference with Mr. Brady and Mr. Stanton.

The cross-examination of George B. Wooldridge was continued.

To Mr. Ould—I cannot say at what hour I saw Mr. Sickles after the killing of Mr. Key; I saw him as soon as he got in; I cannot say how long he remained before he left; I have not the least idea about the time; Mr. Butterworth and Mr. Walker came in at same time; with them were two or three officers; I do not know to what part of the house Mr. Sickles went; I do not distinctly recollect seeing him after he came to the house until he was about to leave; I remained in the study all the time; I think the door between the parlor and study was closed the latter part of the time; he passed through the library where I was; I cannot say whether Mrs. Sickles was in the back parlor at any time that door was open; I did not know that any person was there except from the fact of seeing them come out; I have a distinct recollection, more from the manner of the parties than anything else, that there were persons in the back parlor; if anything unusual had taken place in the back parlor, and if the doors between the rooms were open, I would have had my attention drawn to it; the library is small, the parlor very deep, and the whole thickness of the library is 12 or 15 feet, and that of the parlor 30 or 35 feet; it is long and narrow.

To Mr. Brady—The sofa is near the piano, which is at the extreme end of the room; after Mr. Sickles returned that Sunday there was a great buzz and confusion in the house; some dozen people were there talking in couples; I did not receive a communication from Mr. Sickles on Friday night; I did receive a communication on Saturday, after three o'clock, in regard to exercising caution in the investigation the fold me I must be careful and not say Mrs. Sickles' name, for suspicion was worse than reality, and he had knowledge that his wife had not been there on Thursday; it was that which had depressed me, in having to tell him that it was Wednesday, and not Thursday, that the lady was seen there.

To Mr. Ould—I rode with Mr. Sickles to the neighborhood of the house in Fifteenth-street on Friday; he did not get out of the carriage or make inquiries; I returned there about 7 o'clock that night; it was a dark, stormy, snowy night; I did not stay more than an hour in the neighborhood; I cannot say what time I got to the Capitol; I understood that I was to see this lady when she came there, and ascertain whether it was his wife or not; I was to find it out by seeing the lady myself; I had a conversation with the negro boy "Crittenden," and found that he was full of knowledge about Mr. Key going there; I carried the negro to see Mr. Sickles, presuming that he might wish to ask him questions; the negro did not know who the lady was; I did not have to make inquiries; the information came from the negroes to me; I did not see any specific or general directions at the second interview with Mr. Sickles on Friday evening; I was acting on my first directions, which were to find out, as his friend, whether this lady was his wife or not; I cannot say what was the date of the letter that I received on Saturday afternoon; he did not say anything to me on Friday evening about it; he said nothing but what was in the letter about my being guarded in my inquiries; he did not say whether I was or was not to make inquiries of other parties.

To Mr. Carlisle—The card I received Saturday was after the presentation to Mr. Allen, Clerk of the House; what was to that card I alluded in my testimony yesterday.

Mr. Carlisle—That does not explain your testimony, [reading as portion of it.]

Witness—I had the card and note mixed together; I got the note through McCluskey, and the card after I came home on Saturday night, asking me to go up to his house that night, if I received it in time, and, if not, to go up next morning; McCluskey brought the note to my room between three and four o'clock, and I told him I would go up as soon as I got ready, or as soon as I got my dinner; am well satisfied that I must have remained an hour at my house before I went to the Capitol; by Mr. Sickles' manner I should think that my communication to him, on Saturday afternoon, about the dress of the lady, and about the key being Wednesday, not Thursday, completely convinced him; he was quite prostrated; I proceeded my inquiries no further; it was on Friday that Mr. Sickles showed me the anonymous letter; he retained it; I did not put my initials on it then; I brought down Mr. Sickles' portfolio from his desk in the house, and in it was this letter; I marked it, under the direction of one of the counsel; I was rightly understood, yesterday, in saying that after he had shown me the anonymous letter, Mr. Sickles and I drove to the neighborhood, and he indicated to me the house; he said he had been there that morning; he said his hopes were that it was not she.

Mr. Carlisle—Repeat as accurately as you can the language of the note addressed to you by Mr. Sickles on Saturday afternoon.

Witness—It was that I should be cautious in my inquiries about using the name of Mrs. Sickles, as to the suspicion, if not proven or not true, was worse than the dreadful reality; another thing he said was, that he made inquiries which assured him that it was not his wife who had been there on Tuesday; I read the letter before I went to the Capitol; I asked Mr. Sickles no questions when we drove to the neighborhood, as he did not seem to wish to converse about it; he told me that he had made inquiries and that the house was there, and that Mr. Key had rented it of John Grey; he did not say from whom he had made the inquiries; I cannot recollect any of the names of the persons in the lobby of the House on Friday or Saturday afternoons, when Mr. Sickles was so agitated; I can remember Captain Goddard and Mayor Berret and Mr. McCluskey being in the house just after the homicide; he may have seen me when he came in on that occasion, as I was sitting in the study near the window; I am not aware that Bridget, the lady's maid, was in the study.

Mr. Carlisle—That is all.

Witness—There is one matter in which I think I am misunderstood. It might appear that the words, "What will I do," was a question to Mr. Butterworth. It was in this manner—it appeared to be in this way—*(witness holding his hands to his head.)*

To Mr. Carlisle—That was before Mr. Butterworth's remark that I have repeated.

Witness—That reminds me of another thing. Mr. Butterworth's words "Be quiet," were to soothe and calm Mr. Sickles.

Mr. Brady called John J. McElhone. Mr. McE. not answering, Mr. Brady stated that he wished to prove by him that he had caused to be inserted in the Washington *States*, of the 26th of February, an advertisement for the author of the anonymous letter.

Mr. Carlisle had no objection to have the advertisement put in, but the prosecution also wanted to examine Mr. McElhone, and therefore this matter might be reserved.

Mr. Brady assented to that arrangement.

The paper containing the advertisement was handed to the Judge.

Mr. Stanton stated that a similar advertisement appeared in the *Star* the same day.

The advertisement is as follows:

R. P. G., who recently addressed a letter to a gentleman in this city, will confer a great favor upon the gentleman to whom the letter was addressed by granting him an early, immediate and confidential interview.—FEB. 26.

TESTIMONY OF ALBERT J. MAGAFEY.

Albert J. Magafey, examined by Mr. Brady—I reside in the City of Washington; I am a contractor; I knew the late Mr. Key; was acquainted with him from January or February, 1858; was tolerably intimate with him; I

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Decided this day: Wm. H. Tyrrell—Motion for receiver granted. Jeremy Ex. Wm. H. Tyrrell—Report of referee confirmed. Jeremy Ex. Wm. H. Tyrrell—Motion for receiver granted

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, A SITUATION BY A FIRST-RATE COOK, and a SITUATION BY A GOOD SECOND GIRL. Call for two days at No. 20 Jones-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, to do chamber-work and sewing. Call at No. 134 Mercer-st., near Prince-st

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning—Price Two Cents—or served at 12½ cents a week; or Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies to one address, for Twenty Dollars. Any Postmaster sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Rendezvous—My Young Wife and Old Umbrella.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A Midsummer Night's Dream.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Minstrelsy, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Review—A Parent or Romance.

BOWERY THEATRE—Gunmaker of Moscow—Magic Mazes—Miller of New-Jersey.

NATIONAL THEATRE—A Life's Revenge—The Crown Prince—Claude Duval.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Our Irish Cousins.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Sable Serio Minstrels—The Beaten Lover.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

[Table: Mails—Hours Close and Departure; English, Scotch and Canadian ... 12½ P. M.; North and West, Way Mail ... 3½ P. M.; Western Rail via Erie Railroad ... 3½ A. M. and 12½ P. M.; Boston and Eastern, Way Mail ... 7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.; Fast Mail, by Railroad ... 8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.; Southern, by Railroad ... 8 P. M.]

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 9 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 6 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails, by the steamship *Vanderbilt* bound for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office, on Saturday, April 23, at 12½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia* arrived at Halifax yesterday at 10 A. M., having left Liverpool on the 9th inst. at 1 P. M. The intelligence by this arrival is highly important, the prospect of a war between France and Austria being regarded as inevitable, and the preparations for the threatened contest in both Austrian Italy and France being on the most extensive scale. There had been a serious decline in the funds, and the rate of exchange on Vienna in London had undergone a considerable rise. The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* had telegraphed on the 8th inst. that the long-anticipated crisis was at hand, and that fifty thousand troops would be dispatched to Italy the next day, while sixty thousand would be held in reserve in Vienna, and seventy thousand were to be sent to Bohemia and Moravia. An analysis of Count BUOL'S reply to the proposition of Russia for a Congress has been published. He declares the whole difficulty to be with Piedmont, and regards the Congress as the means of putting an end to the danger which threatens the peace of Europe. The King of Naples is reported to be rapidly sinking, and his physicians have pronounced his disease incurable. The most vigorous preparations were making in France both in the army and navy. Orders had been sent to Toulon for sixty-eight men to be put in readiness for sea at an hour's notice.

In England political affairs were in a most interesting condition; the Ministry had determined to dissolve Parliament, and appeal to the country, but the time for the dissolution had not been decided upon. It was supposed that it would be before Easter. Lord PALMERSTON censured the Government for the course they had resolved to pursue. Members were issuing their addresses to their constituents, and Lord STANLEY and Mr. THOMAS BARING had been solicited by the conservatives to stand for the City of London. Great opposition was made in Parliament to the contract given to the Galway line of steamers, and it was proposed to substitute Queenstown for Galway. The fight between SAYERS and CHADWICK for the championship of England had resulted in the victory of the former. The steamship *Etna*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool just as the *Arabia* left that port. The steamer *Jura* was to leave Liverpool for Boston on the same day, and the *Prince Albert* was to leave Galway for St. John's. There was to be a public thanksgiving for the restoration of peace in India, and a vote of thanks was to be given to the commander-in-chief, Lord CLYDE. There had been an arrival from Australia to Feb. 14, bringing £100,000 in gold. Over a million sterling was *en route* for England. New gold fields had been discovered near Melbourne.

The evidence for the defence in the Sickles case was concluded yesterday, after the examination of some half-dozen witnesses. The defence offered evidence as to the expressions made use of by KEY when spoken to relative to his intercourse with Mrs. SICKLES; but Judge CRAWFORD, after lengthy arguments on both sides, decided that it was inadmissible. After the close of the defence, the District Attorney arose and expressed the willingness of the prosecution now to admit all evidence going to prove habitual adultery on the part of KEY and Mrs. SICKLES, including the confession of the latter, which had been ruled out by the Court. The counsel for the defence declined to act upon the liberty thus granted immediately, and asked time for the consideration of the matter, which was accorded. The prosecution then proceeded with their rebutting testimony, and examined two witnesses, the Hon. GEORGE PENDLETON and Mr. JONES, the lawyer, relative to the removal of the lock of the house in Fifteenth-street.

The Overland Mail from California arrived at St. Louis yesterday, with advices from San Francisco to the 23th ult. Business was dull and the markets were unchanged. The bill to divide the State has passed the lower branch of the Legislature. A bill calling a Convention of delegates from California, Oregon, Washington and Arizona, to consider on the best method of constructing the Pacific Railroad, has also passed.

In the Oberlin rescue cases, at Cleveland, the thirty-six prisoners who went to jail on the 15th rather than stand their trial before the Jury which convicted SIMEON BUSHNELL, have gained their point. Brought from jail into Court on Monday, a new Jury was ordered for Mr. LANGSTON. At last accounts, the impannelment was going on. The prisoners were visited in jail on Sunday by the Hon. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, who was passing through Cleveland on his way to Columbus.

Senator DENNETT, the Democratic representative from the Seventh Senatorial District, died suddenly in Albany, yesterday morning, of inflammatory rheumatism. His body will be brought to New-York by the early train this morning. He had been under arrest with Senator SPINOLA.

Ex-Governor WM. C. BOUCK died at his residence in Schoharie County, in this State, on the 19th April, aged 73.

Dr. WM. SAWYER, the oldest surviving graduate of Harvard College, died in Boston, April 18, aged 89. He graduated in 1788. By his death, the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCEY, Senior, becomes the oldest living graduate.

Great destitution is said to exist in the inland counties of Canada. Middlesex and Kent are reported to be suffering from the want of the necessaries of life, the crops having been destroyed by insects. The Provincial Government has assisted these counties in the purchase of seed-grain to the extent of $20,000 each.

The corner stone of the Peabody Institute at Baltimore was laid on Saturday, 16th April, in presence of a large company.

A public reception was given to CARL SCHURZ, of Wisconsin, at Boston, on Monday, Senator WILSON presided, and Mr. SCHURZ made a long speech upon Republicanism in the Northwest.

The Board of Education, last evening, held a stated meeting at which little of public interest was transacted. The consideration of the report of the Executive Committee on Normal Schools in favor of establishing a Normal School for females induced considerable discussion, and was finally made the special order for the next meeting. The report of the Finance Committee against hiring the Rose-street Church at $3,000 per annum for the Fourth-Ward School elicited some debate, but was finally adopted. The Board appropriated $14,484 for enlarging and altering Ward School No. 17, in the Twenty-second Ward.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday, a letter was received from the Hon. ROBERT CHRISTIE, assuring the Board that the action taken by the Legislature with reference to Quarantine affairs was entirely satisfactory to the inhabitants of Staten Island. He further stated that no force need be entertained for the safety of the buildings, as they would not be disturbed. The returns stated that 893 emigrants had arrived during the past week, making a total for the year of 8,248. The balance sheet shows an overdraft of $16,726 14.

The inquest in the Fourteenth-street poisoning case was concluded yesterday, and a verdict rendered that the deceased, CARL BERTRAM and Mr. ROSENCRANZ came to their death from arsenic, administered by some person to the Jury unknown. The servant girl, MARGARET BURKE, was therefore discharged. The report of Dr. DOREMUS announced the discovery of arsenic in the stomachs of both the deceased, but the Jury did not think the evidence sufficiently strong against the accused to warrant a verdict implicating her.

At Staten Island, yesterday, assurances were generally given out that the people of the Island would acquiesce in the measures passed by the Legislature providing for the removal of Quarantine, and the leading people of Tompkinsville asserted that no further demonstrations would be made against the hospitals. The presence of the police force, with their formidable volcanic rifles, was regarded as uncalled for.

The notorious den, Nos. 11 and 13 Oliver-street, where the worst characters of the City have assembled for a long time past—a sort of Exchange for the thieves and receivers of stolen goods—has been effectually broken up by Recorder BARNARD, who issued his warrant for the arrest of all the inmates. The principals he has sent to Blackwell's Island and the accomplices to the City Prison. The Fourth Ward Police made the descent on Sunday evening last, having watched the place for a long time. It has long been noted as one of the vilest holes in the City.

The Young Men's Republican Central Committee held a public meeting last evening at the rooms, No. 618 Broadway. Among the speakers for the evening were the Hon. G. A. GROW, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. GREELEY. The meeting was quite large, and considerable enthusiasm prevailed.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, JAMES DONOHUE was sentenced by Recorder BARNARD to five years in the State Prison, on a conviction of grand larceny. JOHN MURPHY was sent to the Penitentiary for six months, and fined $100 on a conviction for petty larceny.

Yesterday's sales of Cotton were confined to 700 bales at previous figures. Flour and Grain were heavy, and prices favored buyers. Provisions were more sought after. Included in the sales of Pork were 2,000 bbls. Prime, to be shipped to Hong Kong, for the use of the French Navy. The principal business in Groceries was in Rio Coffee, of which 5,000 bags changed hands, including a cargo of 3,500 bags—par at 11¼c.@ 11¾c. per lb. The reported sales of Common Resin were large, reaching 7,500 bbls., to arrive and on the spot, at $1 70 per 310 lbs. The movements in other branches of trade were not very important. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 515.

The Cattle Markets were scantily supplied yesterday, the receipts for the week being but 2,917, against a weekly average last year of 3,676. The near approach of the end of the Lenten season creates an active demand for first quality of Beef, and the butchers paid advanced rates yesterday, especially for the best grades. The average advance over the previous market was ½c.@¾c ₩ lb., on the estimated dressed weights. Veal Calves were very plenty and cheap, somewhat diminishing the demand for beef.

Wall-street and the War.

LA FONTAINE'S fable of the animals sick of the pestilence has once more been acted over in Wall-street, on the receipt of the latest news from Europe. When the beasts were dying by scores they held a council to determine the cause of this dreadful scourge. Some beast had clearly been misbehaving himself. So one by one the animals made their confessions. The lion had merely eaten up a number of sheep. The bear had killed a few calves in the pasture. The tiger had breakfasted on a shepherd. These were all venial offences, and could not have invited the judgment of heaven. The wretched ass then came up and owned that he had cropped about a *longue's* breadth of grass in the meadows of a monastery hard by. Here was the flagrant sinner, and so without more ado all the *carnivora* fell upon and devoured the *graminivorous* monster.

In like manner have the *bears* of Wall-street, horror-stricken at the continued tendency of all the great corporate properties of this country to partake the upward movement of our general prosperity, cast about them to find the abominable secret of this intolerable prosperity. It is not, they are sure, the universal recovery of all our great industries from the shock of 1857. It is not the prospect that our cotton-crop of the present year will add more than a hundred millions of dollars to the exchangeable values of the nation; it is not the admitted fact that our Western crops of grain at this moment promise a more splendid return than has been known in thirty years. It is not the steadily advancing reform in their economies of management, in their systems of supervision, and in their means of operation which is relieving our great railways and canals from the perils and pressures of the past.

It must be some more vague and mystical influence than any of these.

And so the Bears, after much reflection, conclude that the hope of continued peace in Europe must be the secret spring of this obstinate buoyancy. The mass of the public, not yet emancipated from the notion that an American prosperity is necessarily subservient to, and dependent upon the money markets of Europe, are thoughtlessly ready to accept this profound suggestion. And so it comes to pass that the news which makes war in Europe more probable than peace, enables the Bears to frighten decent people into believing, for a moment, that American property which was worth fifty millions when a European Congress seemed certainly about to meet, and Consols were rising at London, has suddenly sunk to forty millions, now that the London brokers begin to give up the hope of peace, and the Congress of Baden begins to look dreamy in the future.

The intelligence by the *Arabia* simply confirms all that we have asserted in regard to the position of European affairs ever since the first of January. It defines more sharply the fact that France is gradually bringing all Europe to see with her the peremptory importance of settling the questions of Italy. It isolates Austria more decidedly than ever from the good will of Russia and the sympathy of Germany itself. It makes the hesitating and unworthy policy of England more apparent; and it therefore makes the near imminence of war more probable than ever. But in all this there is not one solitary solid reason for any, the least depreciation in the values of purely American property on the American exchanges of Stocks.

To what extent the brokers of New-York are themselves proprietors of the stocks thus tossed up and down with the shifting weight of special operations, it would be curious to inquire. It is estimated that on the Paris Bourse the real transactions of *bona fide* purchase and sale amount to about *one-fourth* of the whole business done in stocks. It would be over-liberal to assume the same proportions as true of New-York. And yet the enormous interests at stake in this great stock market of the country cannot command attention enough from those vitally concerned in them to save them from these utterly speculative and damaging transactions. Take, for instance, one stock—that of the New-York Central Railroad.

If the stock of this property was cheap last week at 78 per cent., why is it not cheaper this week at 75 per cent? What has happened to justify this variation? No man, who knows anything of the actual state of things in this country, can doubt that the property is just as valuable to-day as it was six months or six weeks ago. The dividend of the road will be as punctually paid as ever; its business is steadily increasing, it lives with the life of the magnificent region through which it passes, and to which the coming European conflict will open with the closing Summer new and more remunerative outlets. We venture the assertion that as sane man who actually held this stock as *property* a week ago, has so much as dreamed of parting with it because of the sudden speculative onslaught which has driven down, not the value of the stock, but its quotations at the New-York Board, some *four per cent*, in the course of as many days.

It is quite time that the general public should begin to exercise its sovereign power in this matter. It needs but a little boldness and a very little sagacity on the part of that public to rescue American enterprise from the nightmare of these irresponsible combinations, and the credit of the United States from the disgrace which is fast encrusting our national name in consequence of the chaos into which we have permitted our most important financial interests to fall; and that in the face of such prospects of reviving and vigorous prosperity as the country has never before enjoyed. Great properties, like those of the New-York railways, suffer, of course, only a temporary inconvenience from these proceedings. Beat their stocks down as low as you please, the only result will be that numbers of honest people, who now hold them, may be scared into losing their money, and that a few hardy schemers will "buy in" and make their fortunes. Nothing can permanently delay the steady advance of our great arterial values. Their traffic and their revenues will grow with the inevitable and wholesome expansion of the country's trade throughout the present year. The suffering parties in the long run are the good name of the nation, and the *bond fide* property-holders of the community at large.

Olive-Branch Bowlin.

If we are to take Mr. Commissioner BOWLIN at the price put upon him by his friends URQUIZA and LOPEZ, and his Paraguayan peace at the price put upon it by himself, we have certainly discovered the greatest diplomatist, and achieved the most admirable treaty of the present age at the insignificant cost of about five millions of dollars. Secretary CASS assures us that the receipts of the Treasury are already exceeding all the estimates; but were the reverse the case, who could think of grudging so paltry a sum for so splendid a satisfaction?

BOWLIN'S correspondence with URQUIZA, remarkable and magnificent as it was, only revealed the external history of the great Paraguayan negotiations. The intimate soul of the business was reserved for the Commissioner's private correspondence with the President.

Mr. Commissioner BOWLIN is a man as well as a Commissioner. As a Commissioner he corresponded with General URQUIZA and President LOPEZ, reserving his humanity in those cases for the happy, social atmosphere of the dinner-table and the rubber at whist. With the President he is a man and a brother, and his letter to Mr. BUCHANAN bears internal evidence that it was never designed for publication. It resembles the Urquizan compositions, yet with a difference. The hands are the hands of Esau, but the face is the face of Jacob. The adjectives are the adjectives of BOWLIN, but the spirit is that of BERANGER'S old grandmamma pouring the tale of her early conquests into the ears of a sympathizing gossip, over a lobster salad.

It is only the indiscreet President who has made BOWLIN ridiculous by giving his harmless nonsense up to the cormorants of the Press. We are sorry for BOWLIN, who must not be surprised to find himself fastened in the memory of his country as "Olive-branch Bowlin," from this time forth. But the cruel President has unwittingly done the country a service in doing BOWLIN this "cursed spite." He has indeed very naively let the costly Paraguayan cat out of the diplomatic bag. It seems that the whole world has from the first been quite needlessly alarmed by the tremendous apparent ferocity of the Administration in this matter. BOWLIN did for the Paraguayans, immediately on his arrival in the Plata, just what Mr. BUCHANAN has now done for us, and revealed the secret of his alarming mission before a child could wink with fear. He appeared indeed as a roaring lion, but forthwith thrusting out his innocent face from the lion's neck, exclaimed, "Fair Paraguayans, I am no such thing, but only Snug, the joiner."

When BOWLIN reached Montevideo, his affectionate spirit was sore distressed to find that "all seemed distant and reserved, indeed *unkind*." This, BOWLIN could not bear. Warm-hearted BOWLIN must "dissolve this icy reserve," and so after three days he procured with great pains the honor of an interview with the Uruguayan President, who was for some time coy—in fact, "stately and formal," but who finally yielded to the sunshine of BOWLIN'S smile and "thawed out." Greatly elated, BOWLIN next rose on the Uruguayan Foreign Secretary, who was also to be melted. Iceberg No. 2 soon disappeared, and the Secretary graciously promised to assure "his friend LOPEZ" that he had nothing to fear from the armed Americans, with their powerful fleet, whose "desire was peace." This BOWLIN regards, and not unjustly, as an unprecedented bit of diplomacy. It would be hard to say what Envoy ever before entered on his mission in precisely this style.

From Montevideo BOWLIN repaired to Parana, where he found the Platonic hemisphere of his divided soul in the person of URQUIZA. Like two raindrops, BOWLIN and URQUIZA ran together instantly into one. Their interview was at first a little "chequered," till BOWLIN felicitously mentioned his "olive branch." The rustle of the leaves dear to Minerva roused the lamb in the breast of the lion of the Pampas.

"The General, with a kind of electric spontaneity, sprang from his seat, and striking his breast fiercely with his hand, said: 'I am a soldier, but a man of peace; and as a friend of peace, and a friend of your Government, I accept your invitation, and will meet you at Asuncion.'"

The next conquest of our diplomatic Don Juan was the Minister of Brazil, who seems to have given way at the first appeal. And then came the crowning difficulty and grandest victory of all. When BOWLIN reached Asuncion, he says:

"Everything looked cold and distant. The people seemed not to know how to behave towards me, and gazed at me as they would upon some evil thing cast among them."

This was sad, but not wholly strange, for the people naturally regarded BOWLIN as the precursor of bombshells, which are certainly "evil things" when cast among a considerable population. However, BOWLIN soon rose to his true position. He sent for the Secretary of State, and secured an interview with the President. He had intended to be rather hard on LOPEZ, but learning from URQUIZA that all would be "serene," he "hastily prepared" a new and more mellifluous address, and gathering his cohorts all "gleaming in purple and gold," made "a fine appearance before the Palace of Paraguay. Thus as BOWLIN was, LOPEZ was finer.

"The President was overwhelming, dressed, with his suite of officers in uniform, and received his visitor courteously, with an elegant bow, a tottering seat and knee, under his arm."

This was something of a triumph, for, as Commander PAGE in his interesting work on Paraguay assures us, LOPEZ usually receives all Envoys with his hat on his head.

But the best of the matter was that, while BOWLIN had to yield to LOPEZ in the way of "gems and lace," he was fully his match in "courtesies and compliments." This is easy of belief, and nobody can be surprised to know that "directly after the interview," URQUIZA assured BOWLIN that "his speech and manner had had a *wonderful* effect in softening down the President, and that he was charmed with the whole proceeding." In consideration of this delightful state of things, URQUIZA graciously consented to let BOWLIN proceed alone in his negotiations," with a proviso that in case of any "hitch" the Argentine General should be called upon to make matters straight. Though LOPEZ and BOWLIN came to love each other better with each succeeding interview, the aforesaid "hitch" at last occurred, and URQUIZA was sent for. He came, saw, and settled everything; the agreement was drawn up and signed, "and in the general joy General URQUIZA embraced President LOPEZ," BOWLIN, we presume, standing by and giving them his blessing, with tears in his eyes. The upshot of all which rather garrulous narrative is simply this—that Mr. BUCHANAN never meant to do any fighting in Paraguay; that Mr. BOWLIN knew there was no fighting to be done; that General URQUIZA, who is as quick-witted as he is gallant, saw the true state of affairs at a glance, played on BOWLIN'S pompous credulity, represented LOPEZ as a dreadful tiger, whom only he, URQUIZA, could tame, managed the whole business from first to last, bamboozling BOWLIN into the belief that he was a profound diplomatist, and the people of Paraguay into the idea that nothing but the skill of the Argentine President had saved them from an American Armada; and so out of our clever expenditure of five millions has achieved for himself much *Kudos* and glory with his own people, and a great prospective influence in the rest of South America.

As URQUIZA is in the main a well-intentioned, manly and sensible ruler, this result is probably less disastrous than many that might have followed from the puerile duplicity of Mr. BUCHANAN, and the egregious folly of his pudding-headed envoy.

The Registry Law.

Without any disposition to disparage the so-called Registry law just passed, we cannot agree with the *Tribune* that it will not be easy to poll illegal votes under its provisions. That paper which, during the early part of the session, advocated the enactment of an efficient Registry, and not the loose affair the Legislature has given us now, attempts, with great labor and slight success, to appear satisfied. Doubtless it has its reasons; but they cannot be found in the act. No measure can justly be called a Registry law which allows votes to be sworn in at the polls without previous registration. We always had a written list of persons voting made on election day, and that will continue to be the only Registry of any value under the new law. The previous enrolment is to be a voluntary thing. A man may have his name put down if he likes; but as he knows he may vote without such formality, he will do as he pleases about it. A good many persons will, perhaps, take this trouble, or their friends for them. But one thing the *Tribune* may rely upon. No man expecting to cast a fraudulent ballot will do so. All such will be very sure to keep away. Their little business can be better performed at the polls. True, the new law imposes upon them an unwonted inconvenience. Unwonted, but by no means insurmountable. It requires, in each case, the additional oath of "a householder." A householder is one who occupies a "house, lodging or tenement." These can be hired, at any time, by the day or week. Now, is it not quite possible, would it not be "easy," in fact, for a band of spurious voters to present themselves in the afternoon of election day, with a sufficient sprinkling of "householders," cheaply manufactured for the occasion, and between them, to do all the necessary swearing for the emergency? Will the *Tribune* pretend that the two or three disreputable localities it specifies are the only places in this City where such a *ruse de guerre* could be successful? We trow not.

It is very true, as the *Tribune* says, that this sort of thing involves "wilful perjury," with "penalties duly prescribed." But was not that the case before, in respect to swearing in illegal votes? The *Tribune*, however, adds that the perjury of the "householders" "is to be a matter of public and permanent record," the inference being, as we are left to suppose, that a salutary fear of a domiciliary visit from the Police would prevent them from false swearing. Our opinion, however, is, that when the officers called, even should it be the next morning early, they would find nothing but "lodgings and tenements" to let.

The investigation of individual right to vote during the bustle of election-day is necessarily impracticable. Under the old law, it came at last to the oath of those interested, and it is to be the same under the new. There is neither time nor opportunity to inquire whether the "householder" is really such, whether he lives where he says he does, or whether he does not give an *alias* instead of his true name. There is time only to hear his oath, and take in the vote of his friend who has retained him for that special service. False swearing is a facile and, in this City, a tolerably safe exploit. Were it otherwise, we should have had little need of any new law to secure the purity of the ballot-box.

Matters in Paris.

An American gentleman of leisure long resident in Paris, who enjoys the best opportunities of seeing whatever is going on in those circles of Parisian thought and refinement in which the Court of the Tuileries is regarded with least favor, writes to a friend in this City that it is the general belief, among the Legitimists at least, that war is inevitable, and that the Emperor is fully of the mind of his cousin Prince NAPOLEON. Of that personage he speaks as follows:

"Prince NAPOLEON is a combination of the Regent PHILIP of Orleans, with the Romans OTHO and VITELLIUS. Light, frivolous, very sensual, very witty, incapable of long or continuous study, without coherence in his ideas or his measures, a great disorganizer—as his late ministerial conduct showed—he is good for nothing, because he believes in nothing. His religious and political notions are equally baseless. Though ostensibly a Republican, and choosing his associates in that party, he accepts and spends two million francs a year from the Imperial Government. His poor young wife, it is feared, has been completely sacrificed. Even the Legitimists, however, begin to admit that the Emperor is good *au fond*; that his intentions are honest, and that he suffers at seeing his Government put on one side by the elevated minds of the country, and himself obliged in consequence to put up with second-rate men, adventurers and time-servers.

"It may shall be devoted, my friend, whether there is more of patriotism than of partisanship, more of honor than of personal pride, in the conduct of these 'elevated minds' which keep themselves aloof from the actual and established authority of France in the hope of new revolutions. Much of whatever is most objectionable in the system of NAPOLEON III. is undoubtedly attributable to the attitude of these classes, and it is not easy for the foreign observer to see what reasonable expectation they can have of better things for France as the result of a policy so openly provocative of continual instability. Of the leading men who have maintained this *rôle*, the gentleman from whose letter we are permitted to quote, goes on to say:

"Some are ill, like DE TOCQUEVILLE, whose friends write very sadly of his state—most are growing old, and all are discouraged—not that they despair of the future, but they foresee that the return of life and light in the literature and politics of France will come too late for them. LAMARTINE keeps on writing with marvelous rapidity his *Entretiens*, which many people buy and few read, although some of them, the last on 'Leopold Robert,' for example, are charming. RACINE has gone back to the bar; I meet him occasionally in Legitimist *salons*. GUIZOT, since the death of the Princess LIEVEN, lives very quietly with his family—the second volume of his *Memoirs* appeared some time since. Its opinions are honest, but by no means always sound. MIGNET is busy with a life of FRANCIS II. The Academy keeps on receiving dull poets and feeble authors; no really strong new name having appeared in art or literature for the last ten years. Perhaps a great deal is written, and kept back for the day when publication will not be a failure. The Fine Arts Exhibition is to open shortly, and it is said will be very fine. We are all on the tip-toe of expectation. Some new painters are spoken of as about to make really striking *débuts*."

Death of Ex-Governor Bouck.

The Hon. WILLIAM C. BOUCK, Ex-Governor of this State, died at his residence in Schoharie County, on the 19th April, at the age of 73.

Gov. BOUCK occupied various public positions for a period of forty years, and during his whole official career adhered strictly to the interests of the Democratic Party. Born on the 7th of January, 1786, at the old homestead in Schoharie County, which had been held by his grandfather under a patent from GEORGE II., his early years were passed quietly in the occupations of farming life. In a letter written subsequently to a friend, he remarks: "Until I was twenty-two years of age, no common laborer on my father's farm did more work than myself, either in clearing land or in the harvest field; often have I gone to the plow before daylight and from it after dark." His father, possessing abundant means, designed giving his son a liberal education, but the execution of this intention was postponed, and was finally given up altogether. So that Governor BOUCK'S early education was simply that which a common school afforded in the Winter months, during the intervals between the labors of the farm. Before attaining his majority, he became an active village politician, attaching himself to the Anti-Federal Party. In the Spring of 1807, being then 21 years of age, he was chosen Town Clerk; in the two following years held the post of Supervisor, and in 1811 was nominated for the office of Sheriff of the County, but declined. In 1812, he was a delegate to the Senatorial Convention of the Western District, held at Onondaga, and in the same year accepted the Shrievalty of Schoharie, under appointment of Governor TOMPKINS. His political life had now fairly commenced, and his influence with his party helped him to different positions of trust. In the Spring of 1812, he was elected to the Assembly, was re-elected, in 1814 and 1815, and occupied the same seat a fourth term, in 1817. In 1812, he had a military title conferred upon him, by succeeding to the Colonelcy of the 18th Infantry. In the following year he became State Senator, from the Middle District, and remained in the upper house of the Legislature until the new Constitution went into effect. Soon after his entrance into political life, Mr. BOUCK formed a close intimacy with MARTIN VAN BUREN, and this friendship continued unbroken until his death. In 1821, Mr. BOUCK was chosen Canal Commissioner, and continued in the discharge of the duties of that office for nine-teen years, his first active service being performed on the western section of the Erie Canal, the most difficult portions of which were yet to be constructed. The line of the Canal, to the superintendency of which he was assigned, extended from Brockport to Lake Erie, and included the passage of the Mountain Ridge at Lockport. A considerable portion of this route lay through a dense forest, and the labor of construction was arduous. Four years of active effort resulted in the completion of the Canal. In the Fall of 1825, the barrier at Mountain Ridge was overcome and the work was finished. The first boat passed through the Canal to Lake Erie on the 26th of October of that year. Other canals—the Crooked Lake, Chemung and Chenango—were also constructed under Mr. BOUCK'S supervision. In 1840 he was removed from office, on political grounds; but in the Fall of the same year received the nomination of the Democratic Party for Governor of the State. The contest was very warm, and Mr. BOUCK was beaten by Governor SEWARD by a majority of 5,000, in an aggregate vote of 450,000. After his defeat, Mr. BOUCK devoted himself with ardor to the interests of the Hunker Democracy, taking an active part in the sharp political contests which began to be waged between the factions of the Democratic Party, and was still talked of as the most eligible gubernatorial candidate on the Hunker side. At the Democratic Convention held in Syracuse in the Fall of 1842, in the teeth of a violent opposition, he again received the nomination. DANIEL S. DICKINSON was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor. The Whigs nominated LUTHER BRADISH and GABRIEL FURMAN. In the ensuing election, the Democratic ticket was successful, and Mr. BOUCK became Governor by about 22,000 majority. He was inaugurated on the 1st of January, 1843. Two previous Administrations had been in the hands of the Whigs, and the Democratic office-seekers, long displaced, began to clamor around Gov. BOUCK. It was natural that his exercise of the appointing power should have arrayed many bitter enemies against him. There were bitter contests over the appointments, over the choice of advisers who should revise the Messages, over the election of State Printer, and the Democratic Party in the Legislature proved intractable; so that Gov. BOUCK had no pleasant time during his incumbency. In 1844 he declined a renomination, and gave his support to SILAS WRIGHT, who was elected his successor in office. In 1846 Gov. BOUCK was a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and Chairman of the Committee of that body on the Elective Franchise. In the same year, he was appointed by President POLK to the office of Assistant Treasurer in this City, and held it for three years, until his removal by President TAYLOR. The last ten years of his life were passed almost wholly in farming pursuits at the Schoharie homestead.

Academy of Music.

It was a decided disappointment to the frequenters of the Academy that the "Favorita" was not performed last night. One of those innumerable difficulties which spring up so prolifically in all musical communities, and seem in point of fact to spring naturally to lyrical soil, prevented the promised representation. At the last moment the public was informed that "Lucrezia Borgia" had been substituted for "Favorita," and like a good-natured public, as it is, it pocketed the disappointment, and went in to its duties. On the whole it was a good performance—far superior to that of last week. Signor STEFANI'S *Gennaro* was excellent. This artist has vastly improved. He uses his fine organ with more discretion than he used to exercise, and sings with more skill. It is a treat to hear an artist so self-lying. Signor MORELLI returned to us as the *Duke*, and sung as much as he possibly could, which was sometimes a little too much. Mme. GAZZANIGA was of course excellent. *Lucrezia* is one of her best characters. The orchestra was under the direction of Mr. THOMAS.

MENDELSSOHN UNION.—"Eli" will be played to-night, for the second time, at the Cooper Institute. It is a performance that should be heard.

NEWS FROM THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.

Arrival of the Harriet Lane.

The United States steamer *Harriet Lane*, Capt. JOHN FAUNCE, from Montevideo on the 12th of March, arrived at Quarantine last night.

The United States frigate *St. Lawrence* sailed from Montevideo the day before.

The following vessels would sail from Montevideo for the United States as soon as they could be prepared for sea, and the entire squadron, it was supposed, would be on their way home by the first of April:

Frigate *Saline*, (flag-ship,) Commodore SALTSBURY, with Judge HOWTIN on board. Sloop *Falmouth*; sloop *Preble*; steamers *Atlanta*, *Memphis*, *Caledonia*, *Southern Star*, *Fulton*, *Water Witch*, *W. W. Chapin* and storeship *Supply*.

The *Metaconet* had been condemned as unseaworthy and would remain at Montevideo till orders were received from Washington in regard to her.

The following vessels will remain on the Brazil station under the command of Capt. CHARLES STEDMAN, viz: Brigs *Dolphin*, *Bainbridge* and *Perry*.

The storeship *Release* will remain on the station for a few months.

The health of the officers and men of the Squadron was good.

Lieutenant-Commanding F. B. RAMSAY, late commander of the *Bainbridge*, is passenger on board the *Harriet Lane*.

[illegible] Surgeon [illegible], on account of ill health, and is also [illegible] to Washington.

The [illegible] the Hon. YORKE, [illegible] the steamer 18,000 miles, and sailed 227 miles—total, 17,227 miles.

The following are the officers attached to the *Harriet Lane*: Commander, John FAUNCE; Lieutenants, A. D. SIMPSON, D. C. [illegible] and J. W. WILKINSON; Lieutenant-Acting-Master, E. W. [illegible]; Chief-Engineer, J. E. DYBWRIGHT; Assistant-Engineers, Walter SCOTT, W. MORTON, Charles BATCHELDER, J. T. WEBSTER; Surgeon, Angelo TOSCANI; Purser's Clerk-in-Charge, Edward WILLIAMS; Captain's Clerk, V. P. TRAVER.

The *Harriet Lane* brings from Pernambuco Six of the mutineers of the crew of the bark *Waterwitch*, who are sent home for trial.

THE LATE LEGISLATURE.

Winding Up—What was Done and what was left Undone—Lamentable Condition of the Lobby, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 20, 1859.

Last night, at 9 o'clock, the Legislature adjourned *sine die*. Though the hundred days had expired on the Wednesday preceding, and every member was remaining at great personal inconvenience, the fact that an adjournment could be effected so early on hour was scarcely dreamed of at 9 o'clock. Upon several scores of amendments to the Supply bill the Senate disagreed, and neither body was in any mood to recede. The Committee of Conference were selected for their pluck on both sides, and no hope was entertained that they would agree to any definite conclusions; it was thought that meeting half way on minor points, the Senate would not "sell a dollar from their item of $250,000 for Quarantine Removal, and that the House would insist to the last moment on the $70,000 for Canal-Draft Interest. The knowing ones went on to say that the result would be a victory of the House on the Interest item, and of the Senate on the Quarantine item. Thus, that the Supply bill would be vetoed by the Governor, and then that the Legislature would break up in a row—all of which came to pass. The Committee of Conference met, "with their backs well up," scarcely glowered at each other a moment, shook hands, were sensible, compromised, and agreed to make the item $50,000 for Quarantine, and for Interest nothing. When, after a brief session, Judge MORSE announced the result to the House, General DOUGLAS instantly wrote a resolution for final adjournment at 9 o'clock, the Clerk called the dividing list on concurring in the bill as agreed on by the conferees, and every man fell to packing his duds. Half a dozen struggling Senate bills were read, and a recess taken till 7½ o'clock. The evening was unprecedented for nearly an hour to mortality—the Speaker, who is constitutionally a grave man, having put, during his absence, Mr. PAGE, the gravest of men exteriorly, and the smartest of men internally in the Chair. No one accepted to crack his joke at the expense of his no longer sensitive proprieties. Most of the resolutions referred to the disposition of Lost Pets, prominent among which were the Quarantine Removal (which Mr. ANDREWS moved to double pro rata, among the members of the Select Committee that had it in possession) the Port-warden bill which never had a decent burial but is still left decaying on General Orders, the Railroad Freight bill, the Valentine pier whose enemies never could be got out of the House, and the Wheatage Bill. This order was suddenly stopped by the reappearance of the Speaker, and the announcement by Mr. CHAPMAN of ex-Governor BOUCK'S death. Mr. CHAPMAN spoke well of the deceased. He was followed by Mr. ROBERTSON, to whom it is time to do tardy justice by correcting the telegraphic report at the time of his arrest, which said that he went out making all the resistance he could. It is due to Mr. R., who is one of the kindest-hearted and most independent Democrats, to say that when he found the officers of the House fairly had him in charge, he neither cursed nor kicked, but simply asking what right the Sergeant-at-Arms had to arrest him, without a cocked hat and sword on, he took it easy and surrendered with grace. I make the correction by request, and the more readily since it is another man's error I am correcting.

At 2 P. M. Speaker LEVEQUE addressed the House in a few brief, touching words, and without a shadow of ostentation, pathos or of hard feeling but most any, the Assembly shook hands all around and separated.

The Senate did a bit of filibustering to complete with. The bill increasing the number of Notaries Public in the City of New-York was passed in the morning. The Governor signed it at once. It gave him the nomination of 100 Notaries, and it was natural he should take one more Executive session to get the thing off his hands. From the fact that the City Democratic Senators were all in turn summoned into the Executive Chamber, and from other indications, it was guessed that there had been a bargain, on which terms or those; that the Democrats were to be given a large share of the new Notaries if they would consent to the nomination of HUNTINGTON, and so count Senator SHERMAN, who, in spite of the Executive veto, seemed likely to hold over. Senator NORTON managed the McMullen defiance, and held out more than an hour by calling the yeas and nays on motions to be excused from voting, and, until wearied with

The New-York Times Saturday Review of Politics, Literature, Society, Science, Art and Finance.

The Republican Convention.

Gov. Morton's Letter of Acceptance.

Gov. Morton's letter of acceptance of the Republican nomination for Governor is a clear, manly and able statement of the issues involved in the campaign. It is a document which will be read with interest by all parties, and which will command the respect of all fair-minded men. Gov. Morton's record as a public man is such that he could not have been nominated by any party without the assurance that he would receive the support of a large number of voters who do not usually act with that party. He is a man who has always been true to his convictions, and who has never hesitated to express his opinions on any question of public interest. He has been a consistent Republican, but he has never been a blind partisan. He has always been ready to support the nominees of his party, but he has never been willing to support bad measures or bad men because they were put forward by his party. He has been a Republican because he believed the principles of the Republican party were right, and he has been willing to support the nominees of the party because he believed they were honest men and fit for the offices for which they were nominated. He has been willing to support the party when it was right, but he has never been willing to support it when it was wrong. He has been willing to support the party when it was in the minority, but he has never been willing to support it when it was in the majority and was wrong. He has been willing to support the party when it was weak, but he has never been willing to support it when it was strong and wrong. He has been willing to support the party when it was unpopular, but he has never been willing to support it when it was popular and wrong. He has been willing to support the party when it was in the right, but he has never been willing to support it when it was in the wrong. He has been willing to support the party when it was in the minority, but he has never been willing to support it when it was in the majority and was wrong. He has been willing to support the party when it was weak, but he has never been willing to support it when it was strong and wrong. He has been willing to support the party when it was unpopular, but he has never been willing to support it when it was popular and wrong. He has been willing to support the party when it was in the right, but he has never been willing to support it when it was in the wrong.

Gov. Morton's letter of acceptance is a clear, manly and able statement of the issues involved in the campaign. It is a document which will be read with interest by all parties, and which will command the respect of all fair-minded men. Gov. Morton's record as a public man is such that he could not have been nominated by any party without the assurance that he would receive the support of a large number of voters who do not usually act with that party. He is a man who has always been true to his convictions, and who has never hesitated to express his opinions on any question of public interest. He has been a consistent Republican, but he has never been a blind partisan. He has always been ready to support the nominees of his party, but he has never been willing to support bad measures or bad men because they were put forward by his party. He has been a Republican because he believed the principles of the Republican party were right, and he has been willing to support the nominees of the party because he believed they were honest men and fit for the offices for which they were nominated. He has been willing to support the party when it was right, but he has never been willing to support it when it was

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LECTURES.

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DENTISTRY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INSURANCE.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

THE BURDELL TRIAL.

[Concluded from the Eighth Page.]

...I took a measurement of Mr. Sickles' ... the back window of the library to the back window of the front room; the distance is forty-two feet three inches; the sash is under the back window of the front room; the thickness of the wall is fourteen inches.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ould.—I made the measurement yesterday; I don't know where the sofa was on the day of the killing, nor whether the partition wall is brick, or lath and plaster; the jam or frame of the door is about two and a half inch wider than the wall; the depth of the library room is seventeen feet ten inches; I did not take the width.

TESTIMONY OF FELIX MCCLUSKY.

Felix McClusky, sworn—I reside in Brooklyn; I was in Washington on the 27th of February last in the neighborhood of Willard's; I followed in the course of the killing; there was considerable confusion and a mob near the Club-house, and at the corner I saw a crowd running after Mr. Sickles; I did not see Mr. Sickles till I got near Senator F. Clark's house; I saw Mr. Sickles expending the shots of Judge Black's house, the people running after him; I sent a note to him, saying I was there; Mr. Black appeared at the door and spoke to me; I sent in a note to Mr. Sickles, to say that I was there, and I got word from Mr. Sickles himself that Mr. Stokes would be out in a few minutes; I stayed there ten or fifteen minutes, and Mr. Stokes and Mr. Butterworth and others came out and got into a carriage, and rode off; Mr. Sickles appeared to be excited; was flushed in the face; was in a curious sort of excitement, and while I was in a curious sort of excitement, with Mr. Sickles and Mr. Walker went into the library; Mr. Butterworth came out first, spoke to Mr. Walker, and both went into the back parlor and closed the door after them; by the time I saw Mr. Sickles in I thought he would kill every male, woman and child in the house; I thought, even, that if he went up stairs he might injure his wife; I spoke with Mr. Barrett, the Mayor; I kept my eye pretty close on Mr. Sickles; and as he went up stairs I stopped up two or three steps to watch him; he spoke to me about some boys; Mr. Goddard there came, and as I thought there was enough to watch him I did not follow him up stairs; I heard either her or him plead the case of a groan on bullion, or something of that kind, and I thought I would not go up; I do not think a person in his steady senses would hear what was going on in the back parlor if the door opened; I heard a hum of conversation, but the door closed in a second, and then the noise ceased just as if it was a ventriloquist trick; when I saw Mr. Sickles at Mr. Black's he looked like a man frightened to death, you know, with his hair over his face; I had my opinion from the start that he was not responsible for anything he did; Mr. Black looked scared and excited, too.

Mr. Carlisle—Do you think the Attorney-General was crazy, too?

Witness—No, Sir.

To Mr. Ould—I staid at Mr. Sickles' house till he went to jail with Mr. Walker and Mr. Butterworth; I do not think it was over an hour between his coming to the house and leaving to go to jail; he staid up stairs only a few minutes, for if he had staid longer I should have gone up; when he came down stairs he went first into the library, and then into the back parlor through the library door; Mr. Butterworth, I think, closed the door; I was in the library and not in the entry; I did not go into the back parlor myself; while I was in the entry I heard this conversation, you know; I thought it was Mr. Sickles crying, you know; everybody was excited, you know; Mr. Walker appeared to be taken all aback, you know.

To Mr. Carlisle—Mr. Sickles only came out to the door-step at Mr. Black's house, and that was when he got into the carriage; he did not come out to wipe the dust off his boots; I went there in the capacity of a citizen, you know; I heard that somebody had shot somebody in cold blood, and when I got by Horace F. Clarke's house, I heard it was Mr. Sickles that had shot Mr. Key; they were running, and I ran in the crowd, too; I do not recollect that I did see the dead body; I am positive that I did not; I saw Mr. Enstis at the door of the Club-House, and heard him say that somebody was dying; heard them say it was Mr. Key; I went to Mr. Black's, and saw Mr. Sickles crossing Franklin-place; sent in a note to him.

FURTHER TESTIMONY OF CHARLES G. BAGON.

Charles G. Bason recalled—He produced a certificate from the Surveyor's Office of the diagram showing the width of Pennsylvania-avenue opposite the President's House to be 120 feet; it is called President-square, and is not properly Pennsylvania-avenue; the width of Madison-place is 60 feet; Jackson-place and Seventeenth-street are the same width; the breadth of Lafayette square is 419 feet 10 inches, and the length 725 feet 9 inches, exclusive of Jackson and Madison places. The diagram was considered in evidence.

Witness—I went to the edge of Commodore Mc-Cluskey's house, and walked from there rapidly to the foot of the tree where the homicide was committed; it took me thirty seconds; I ran the same distance and it took me thirteen seconds; the distance is 256 feet.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN M'DONALD.

John McDonald (a smart young Irishman) examined by Mr. Brady—I hired with Mr. Sickles as groom and footman on the 16th of last February; I accompanied John Cooney when he went out with the coach; the last place I saw Mr. Key was in Lafayette-square on Sunday at noon; the last time before that, was the previous Thursday; I saw him at several places that day; the last time, he was coming out of the Club-House with a shawl on his arm; he was coming down to the Douglas green-house; he came up and shook hands with Mrs. Sickles; I saw him next at Secretary Thompson's and Secretary Brown's; he got into the carriage and drove to Mrs. Greenhow's with us, and there they remained an hour or an hour and a half.

Q—What else?

Witness—No, Sir.

Q—Did Ridgeley?

A.—Mr. Key and Mrs. Sickles and Miss Ridgeley.

Q—Did Mr. Key get into the carriage there as you were leaving?

A.—I call it half in and half out; he got with his hip on the carriage and his legs out; he was in that position, looking straight in Mrs. Sickles' face.

Q—Did he say anything to her?

A.—Yes; he passed some remarks to her.

Q—What were they?

Witness—He first asked if she was going to the ball at Willard's; she said she would go if Dan would allow her; then he said he expected to meet her there; another remark he made was that her eyes looked bad, and she said that she did not feel well, or something like that; he then got into the carriage; she told us to drive to the corner of Eleventh-street; I got up alongside the coachman and told him where to drive; as we got between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, on K-street, we understood Mrs. Sickles' voice to say to stop at the next crossing, which was Fifteenth-street; we then stopped and let Mr. Key out; we then drove down to Gautier's, the confectioner's, and Mrs. Sickles went in there; that is all I saw of her till she came out into the carriage; she told us to drive home rapidly, which we did, and then she ordered us to put the carriage up.

Q—That was the last time you saw Mr. Key?

A.—That was the last time for the present; I saw him that night at Willard's.

Q—That sofa in the back parlor, when had you noticed its position before Mr. Key's decease—the last time before?

A.—There was a dinner party there last Thursday night; I notice particularly that Mrs. Clayton was sitting on it; I cannot recollect the other ladies who were sitting on it. (Describes the position of the sofa in reference to the piano.)

Q—Was the sofa in the same position in which it is now?

A.—It may be a little "slopedier" now.

To Mr. Ould—The sofa was at an angle to the back wall.

Mr. Ould—Some way in this position? (Illustrating with a knife across an envelope.)

Witness—Yes, Sir; it was about half-past four when I put Mr. Key out of the carriage that Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Brady now addressed the Court, for the purpose of announcing that the defence had closed.

District-Attorney—Having been notified that the defence is going to close, I feel it proper to make this statement. When, at a certain stage of this trial, a certain piece of evidence was offered, the United States did it presumed on them to object. That objection was then maintained. The reason why the objection was made was because, in the opinion of the prosecution, all evidence relating to any intercourse between the deceased, and the wife of the defendant was inadmissible. Your Honor has subsequently [illegible]

...I had in certain reports of the case evidence ... this statement my duty would be in... to fasten on the gentleman accused of it, that ... will let them take their own course. I have ... evidence having been given with respect to this ... Your Honor knows that United States now waive ... objection to the introduction of any evidence ... the gentleman may have relating to the deval... ... or proof of this or that letter. I have ... ly waive all objection to the introduction ... of any evidence on the part of the defence ... the prosecution, founded on reasons which, in their opinion, they unhesitatingly assumed to be sufficient, for I presume such a thing was not done without ... [illegible] ... and do I think that of this ... case of the case, after having encountered in every ... of its progress every species of resistance which the ... ingenuity and most cultivated legal intellect could pro... ... I presume what we recently witnessed to be ... ... of, we are called upon by any consideration of duty ... the Court, to cry "Check," or by the prosecution, to ... any proposition which the prosecution made. ... Nevertheless, I will imitate the example we are told ... prevailed with some of the sovereigns of the country, ... whenever propositions were made in the spirit of peace, ... never to give an answer immediately, but to take time ... to give the proposition the consideration of [illegible] being considered. I will confess with my associates. But ... since the learned gentleman has referred particularly ... to this paper called a confession, which seems to be the ... prominent subject on his mind at this moment, I take ... this occasion to say what I think is due to my client, ... that any publicity which that paper has found any... ... where is not in the slightest degree attributable to ... him, but was in direct opposition to his expressed wish, ... as I know. I have not even [illegible] ... ... ir intent with, as I know. I have not even [illegible] ... ... ir intent with, as I know. I have not even [illegible] ... ... ir intent with,